STILL FOR PROTECTION. MR CARNEGUE PAYS HE HAS NOT CHANGED HIS INDUSTRIAL FAITH.

To the Editor of The Tribum Str: I had my first New Year's surprise in read-Sir: I may my miss.

In The Tribune. I found myself the subject of an ofiterial which I could not unuself represented as the OPINIONS OF A DEVOTED AND LOYAL ENling the bridge over which he had safely passed "reviling the bridge over this bridge being the from poverty to optione," this bridge being the To the Editor of The Tribune. poverty to the state always believed that I was constantly. The Tribune would have great aforesaid broads a word which I have written or soken which was not in its defence.

poken which was a your editorial: "About a year ind came out as an ardent advocate of the Wilson

Truly I do not recognize myself. It was about a year are that you did me the honor to publish a their own affairs, and force them to winced me that some kind of a tariff bill was to be the Republicans upon the platform of moderate Washington, and the result shows that I did not

at bill (the Wilson bill), but when its 'perfidy and dishonor' substitute was enacted, he promptly

wish The Tribune could suggest what a manufacturer had to do when the Gorman law was

press his joy that we are saved from the Wilson and have the Gorman bill instead. The party so to seem to have suffered much either.

quote again from your elitorial: "And now he to no to speak for ower wages. The American kingman was too highly paid. He could live on hess if he would only wear cheaper clothes sat cheaper food, and come down to the Eurostaniari of life. And what business he was petter than his fellow our months again.

soundness of the "Iron and Steel Bulletin"

ess of the 'Iron and 'Iron and trine of Protection will not be question that the Tribune. Perhaps the reason bodical took so different a view of the estion from that of The Tribune was a fact that 'The Bulletin' had publice article in its columns.

A common purpose. First, there are those who have knowledge without zeal; second, there are those who have zeal without knowledge; and, thirdly, there are those, fortunately, who have zeal tempered by knowledge. Sometimes the latter succest in performing very useful services; and we know from the highest authority—your own good self—for you have recently said that "The Tribune does not claim infallibility nor pretend to foreknowledge. A great many things have happened first and last that it did not foresee, and among them some things which The Tribune opposed have turned out well, while others which it favored have not an every list expectations." These are noble words,

atequate protection.

Wishins The Tribune a Happy New Year, and with my earnest hope that my friend, its Editor-in-Chief, will return to us from his Expytian tour as completely restored in health as I have been by mine, and with a long career of further usefulness before him, I am, with best wishes, always yours for adequate—not excessive—Protection.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1895. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL BELL."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The writer had moved into West Ninety-second-st., and had congratulated himself on his good fortune in securing so quiet and lovely a home in such a beartiful and healthful location. He was dreaming one morning peacefully, bathing his soul and body, as it were, in rest, when he was aroused from his morning's nap by the flerce clang-ing of bells. I think there are four of them. I know every sound of them now, backward, sld ways, forward and any way the "demon of the bells" chooses to "work" them, for it seems to be entirely a matter of caprice to him without regard to anything like tune or method. He probably selects the first spoke that comes handy and goes for it. I am not an irreligious man; "I love to bear bells tolling Old Adrian's Mole in," nor do I abject to the "Thunder rolling from the Vatican, object to the 'Inducer forms, some standard and I do love to hear them 'Loud in air call men to prayer"; but when they call me at 7 o'clock in the morning, after I have passed a sleepless night, I don't like the bells of St. Agnes's for a cent. I do not object to chimes in general, those dear old not object to chimes in general, those dear old. not object to chimes in general, those dear old not object to chimes in general, those dear old chimes of Trinity, for instance, that mean something, but will anybody within the sound of my voice—I mean the sound of those bells—tell me if the bells of St. Agnes's ever played anything—but strident, meaningless discord. You think for a second that they are going to play something, when they start off into a clang perfectly heartrending and far resounding. With this communication I am obliged to give the writer's name and address, and if "that fiend of the belift", that man "who murders sleep, the innocent sleep, comes to a sudden and mysterious end, hunt me up with an officer, for I am the man who did the deed. I am sure the sleepless illumination of that neighborhood, together with the property-owners, whose houses and lands have been sadly depreciated by this nuisance, will come together in some dark cave among the rocks near the river and condemn that bell-ringer to an inglorious death, and it is just my luck to draw the fattal number and have to do the dreadful work. He may nave a family and he compelled to work these bells, and he may despise, in his own heart, his performances as much as I do, but I am sure that if he has any feeling at all it must be misery to him. Sand this well changing, but what of the poor sick mothers who need rest, and the invalida to whom "the chief nourisher in life's feast" is the means to escape death, radely started from sleep by these dreadful bells. They are simply exasperating, and largely because there is no motions. The writer, from curiosity, strolled one day into a police court in Glasgow. "Magnire, said the Justice to the prisoner, why did you throw hyleks at the Orangemen on the Twelfth of Joly? Couldn't you let them pass without molesting them and their peaceful procession? Why didn't you control bothered me at all, your Warship, I could stand them but it was the band, sort them exasperating them without going crazy." "Discharged," said the Magistrate. I reiterate, it chimes of Trinity, for instance, that mean some

And they didn't. New-York, Dec. 29, 1891.

THE ONLY RELIEF FROM TURKISH INTOL-ERANCE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When "The London Times" first heard of the Armenian massacre it ridiculed the whole affair. It soon, however, became convinced of the truth of the accounts, and it now advocates a permanent commission for all the Christian subjects of the Porte, which shall secure their tribute to the Thrks, and shall also secure a decent government for the Christians. The expense of this com-Christians. This is the only common sense solution of the question. The highest law under the Turkish Government is contained in the Koran. The Koran is the Mahometan bible. The union between Church and State is nowhere more absolute. The Government has but one bellef, and any one in a power who entertains another bellef must be

converted or exterminated. There is no middle path. There can be no toleration, because in their eyes toleration can only mean countenancing what is wrong. There is, usually, a surly endurance, accompanied by insult and outrage, until it culminates in a general massacre which horrides us all, to be followed by another period of endurance and shother massacre, and so on ad infinitum. The permanent commission is certainly preferable to these things.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1891.

The Tribune, I found understand, I have been MOUNT VERNON LOVE FOR AUTONOMY,

reflective system.

In the Tribune would have great on "Consolidation with the Greater New-York" against about 800, that they intend to "bob up that it is honorable and proper to get the Legis lature to do what the people have declared should not be done-deprive them of the right to control or written after a visit to Washington had conjury duty when drawn upon the panel; stxteer lower taxes, lower insurance rates, lower absolutely by the anti-annexationists.

to your Eliter-in-Chief upon my return from | The principal one is a man who has been in every a stanch Republican a few years ago; then he ers of insurance companies or of banking institu-tions in New-York City, who think that the estrictions relative to loaning money on property utside of the city itself affects them, and that y making Mount Vernon and Yonkers a part t the Greater New-York they would be fixed and if enefited.

of the Greater New-York they would be financially benefited.

The opponents of annexation are those who believe that Mount Vernon should preserve its autonomy; that it does not need to go outside of its limits to find men who will give it honest and perfect administration; that the improvements being made in the avenues and streets of the city ought not to be stopped, as was the case in Melrose, Morrisania and other parts of the Annexed District for so many years; that the money raised by taxation in Mount Vernon should be used there rather than for building the Harlem Speedway, the new City Hall, and making improvements on New-York City water fronts. They are people who love their suburban home life, and they outnumber the other class by two to one, a fact which the Legislature should not lose sight of.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 21, 189.

REPRESENTATION IN THE PRESBYTERY.

Mullally is receiving more attention than he deevil in the government of our church which soone posed that the Presbytery, the governing body, rep

The pastor and one elder are delegates from congregation, say of 1,000 people. It is too often the ase that the paster alone, many times neither, are present, hence two "W. C." (ministers without chatch, and there are many who pay nothing an

JAMES PARKER AND EARLY "SHINPLAS

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Apropos of news items about shinplasters, i would state to The Tribune, in connection with an item on this subject published two weeks ugo, that I have before me a shinplaster bearing date April 12, 1700, for 15 shillings, the note baying the same designs and Inscriptions as those mentioned and bearing the signature of James Parker, printer, o Woodbridge, N. J. This James Parker and a de-scendant from a Huguenot family of France, who field to England on the revocation of the Edict o fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was a fellow-appreciate with Lenjandh Frankin in Boston, and became the first printer for New-Jersey before the devolution, and took sides with the Colonies. He held in New-York several homorable offices. A number of heiricoms—one a silver punch-strainer made of the first soliar earned by his fellow appronties and given to James Parker, is among those bequeathed by the grand-daughter of James Parker to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. There have been more than five generations of this Parker family, in each one there has been a James or a Samuel, in two instances one of each name. The present male descendants are Samuel Parker, of Brooklyn, and James Eugene Parker, of Shelter Island, who has one son, Samuel E. In this genealosy there is no trace of Courtland Parker, of Newark, N. J. Brooklyn, Free, 31, 1991.

DOUGLASS PUTNAM AND HIS GIFT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The obituary of Douglass Patnam in this morning's Tribune recalls an incident showing how he used to look upon money given for worthy objects, i. e., in the light of a safe investment. I was then a professor in Marietta College. Mr. Putnam had already from time to time given generously to the funds of the college, and from some hints that had been dropped another donation from him was looked for as soon to come. One Saturday night, however, a fire over in Harmar burned up a large Putnam, entailing a heavy pecuniary loss, besides the interruption of his large business. Friends of the college not only sympathized deeply with Mr Putnam, but they also deplored what they regarded as a long postponement of the expected gift. In as a long postponement of the expected Rat. In stead of that, and quite to their surprise and de-light, Mr. Puthaim came across the river on Mon-day morning and gave to President Andrews a check for \$20,000, saving as he did so that, seeing the possession of property was so insecure, he wanted to put some more of what he had left where it would be safe! ADDISON RALLARD. ould be sufe! New-York, Jan. 2, 1895.

INCORRECT ENGLISH AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Under the above head a correspondent of The Tribune of January 2 criticises "To Rent" as a real estate heading, asserting it is as absurd as "To sale" would be I beg leave to differ. "Sale" is saie" would be I beg leave to diner.

noun, "rent" is used as a verb. "To rent" is as proper as "to sell"; the latter is less used, but we use it. We can properly say, "I have bought three houses, one to keep, one to sell, and one to rent. "To rent," as a heading, is an abbreviated way of saying, "I have a house to rent." L. WILSON. Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1895.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES FOR THE WORSE, To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your strictures on recent changes in the New-York Postoffice are just. My experiences in the past year are that I have lost eight letters addressed to me, two of them containing money remittances, the senders being much inconvenienced by the non-receipt. Of course the officials over here have done all in their power to trace these letters, referring the complaints to the New-York Post-office, in which office the letters were deposited for

transmission to me.

Failure to obtain any satisfaction convinced me it was useless to try to find them when miscarried, so I ceased to trouble our office any more. There is

some radical defect somewhere.

The Mr. Ely who was reduced from \$1,200 to \$500 is a man whom I have known since 1855, and of | will begin on January 1, 1901.—Ed.)

course covering his term of postal service. My observation of his work in the division where he was stationed is that he was an efficient, courteous and faithful officer. I surmise the reduction in his case was made in order to "freeze" him out for a younger man, and possibly a "heeler." Some of these changes may be proper; some of them are bad, and the general efficiency of the postal service will not be promoted by them. I will only add that in cases of importance I have been compelled to resert to "special delivery" stamps to insure receipt of letters, and this has also been done by people writing to me.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1895.

READ—WHERE CONTRIBUTIONS Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1895.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF CHRISTMAS. A REFORM CALLED FOR IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL.

editorial of Sunday, December 23, on "The Seam 'remembrances" among "grown people quent upon all this, seem to grow worse, until we

One woman I know says she always has the feeling at this time, as if she would like to "rush away into the desert," where she might hear and see othing of this Christian celebration of this me listinctly Christian feast. The joyful and yet also is almost wholly lost sight of, indeed it seems to day itself were scarcely remembered. The grandhad not where to lay His head," of Him born in manger, and yet destined to "shine a light im mortal through all coming ages," is almost hiddaway under the mountains of dressed trees, toy
presents, costly and otherwise, heaped up all ovine civilized world, ostensibly in His name!

Surely this is not as it should be. For years
have raised my "sofitary voice" in private proteagainst all this, but of what avail is one straagainst Niagara? Yet surely an intelligent conmunity, recognizing the need, and all acting to
gether in the direction of reform, could do muto abolish the "Seamy Side of Christmas," an
once more make the beautiful feast what it ougl
to be, a season of Joy to the children and of "peato men!"

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1894. Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1894.

AN APPEAL FOR AID FROM THE AMERICAN BAP

The Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., secretary A. B. H. M.

Corresponding Secretary

into they are at once investigated, and great choics are made to grant relief to the worthy without delay.

The Rev. T. K. Tyson, district missionary for Western Nobraska, presented the needs of drouth sufferers, and asked for abl at Western, Tobias, Oak, Lincoln and other places. His presentation met with ready response; metchants and others gave new clothing, flour, meal, meat, shoes and other articles, so that many pressing wants were relieved. Many fiberal ones have done all in their power.

Many of the churches have been compelled to suspend work temporarily on acount of the distress which the drouth has caused. The Rev. W. M. Evans, pastor at Paxton, reported to the State Convention in November: "It I had a few dollars I could do great good with it now. I called on a member of my church, wife of a doctor, a lady who came from a good home in the East, refined, educated, She was lill; I discovered the cause; she was heartsick, discouraged, lacking every necessary comfort. I had a dollar in my pocket; I did not have it when I came away, but the lady was much improved. This is a fair sample of our deathing people. They are good people, leading citizens often. They will not go to the public to ask aid though they suffer. These we need to aid in a quiet, Christian way."

e Rev. A. W. Campbell, Farnam, writes: "We bad neither meat, sugar, tea nor coffee since

than way.

The Rev. A. W. Campbell, Farmam, writes: "We have had neither meat, sugar, tea nor coffee since the lits) of May, but we don't mind these deprivations so much as seeing the need of many so much greater than ours. If we could have E5 to procure feel and a few other necessaries, we could get through the kindness of Calvary Church, in Omaha, a box of clothing was sent to Mr. Campbell, who immediately gave it all to a family in great need, where the mother had tecently died and the children were almost naked.

The wife of a pioneer missionary writes from Indianola with the said message that her husband has worked himself into illness because of the desperate condition of the field, and that having suffered various losses from the same cause, they are about to be elected from the house they occupy unless £2 is forthcoming for rent, and this walle the barred of meal is empty and the cuphoart is bare, and husband helpless through illness.

A man in Pierce County having heard of the destitution, and knowing that there was not sufficient feed to winter stock in Frontier County, went there to ture. One day as he was looking for stock he approached a soid house which appeared as though it might be inhabited, though no smoke issued from the chimney. Rapping upon the door, it was slowly opened a little way by a woman, who answered his questions. When the man returned home he declared that he would not complain again; the woman who opened the door to him was endeavoring to hide her nakedness with a garment made of paper flour sacks.

But I fear I will weary you, and yet hope that you will accept my course. The cause is urgent.

f paper flour sacks.

But I fear I will weary you, and yet hope that
on will accept my excuse. The cause is urgent.

Yours most truly.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1894.

KEEP THE CROSSINGS CLEAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As "circumstances beyond its control" prevent the Street Cleaning Department from removing the snow from the streets, wouldn't it be well for the remnant of the force to be put to work cleaning the remnant of the force to be put to work cleaning the street crossings? It is hardly possible now to get across the ayenues and streets without plunging into the slush ankle deep. After a rain it will be about an impossibility for pedestrians—and they are the multitude—to cross without risk to comfort and heath. New York, Jan. 3, 1835. New-York, Jan. 3, 1895.

THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On what precise date—year, day of the month and hour—will the nineteenth century end? There has been a dispute, one party to it contending that the century ends on becember 31, 1892, and the other says December 31, 1998. Which is correct?

New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

(The nineteenth century will come to on end

on December 31, 1900, and the twentieth century

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice in to-day's number of The Trib

WOULD DO GOOD.

Inquirers as "Charity represents.

I thank you for the space allowed me, and for your reply to "Carity, which suggested your helpful columns for this appeal—for it is meant for a direct and meditated appeal for good books, not trash or battered ones, and for money to buy these we need, so that when a boy asks for Webster's Speeches" or a book on electricity, we may get them.

Librarian, Diversity Sauthanan.

POLITICS AND THE 69TH REGIMENT.

o the Editor of The Tribune.

report on the conditions of the military forces of this State, against interference of Democratic polilans (which refers to the grasp of Tammany on the throat of the old 69th at the present time). orings to our resollection how it was used as a kite of the County Democracy in 1884. When Mr. Cleve-and was first elected President, the County Democracy was in the ascendancy in this city. They then decided that its was necessary to make a most imposing show at the fnauguration ceremonies in Washington in order to secure the Federal patronage of this Sinte. One of their members at that fine was connected with the 69th. Here was a chance to show Mr. Cleveland that they alone their contingent, and because it represented Irish-Americans in a military way, the County Democ-

racy would represent trish-Americans politically. The regiment went to Washington 800 strong, under the leadership of Maurice J. Power. They appeared as a County Democracy contingent at the thauguration parade, and in the evening were reviewed by William R. Grace, from his position as reviewing officer, on the steps of the Arlington Hotel. A hittle later, in the contest for Sheriff between Grant and White, the regiment supported the foruser because of an tosult to a committee of its officers offered by Mr. White. The Tammany cambrate was elected, as was then claimed, by the regiment and its friends. Hence the interest which Tammany Hall has taken in controlling it politically.

After the retirement of Colored Cavanagh the regiment devoked, "informally, of course," that politically strengthed officer who would be free from the conaccompetent officer who would be free from the conaccompetent officer who would be free from the conaccompetent would be releved from their influence, and how to prevent that was the problem to be solved. Something must be done immediately, claes the gallant old 60th wholl free time from political bondage. The regimental organization was wifered the regiment General, and two Tammany Majors placed in command of the unitation; and when, after a few months' experience, it was found the Tammany Adout by a Tammany Governor and a Tam

DEPLETED REVENUES.

HOW THE REFORM TARIFF HAS WORKED FOR FOUR MONTHS.

IT HAS BEEN AN ABSOLUTE PAILURE THUS FAR, AND PROMISES TO CREATE A TREASURY DEFICIT OF AT LEAST \$50,000,000 FOR

Washington, Jan. 6.-The new Democratic form Tariff law has been in operation for four six months, and is plainly reflected in the Treasury behind. Expenditures exceeded receipts, and more and its promoters and champions promised increased far failed utterly to produce the revenue expected at the end of half a year's Democratic tariff receipts fully \$27,000,000, and with fair prospect of doubling that deficit by the end of the current Last August, when the new Tariff bill was in the

limbo of conference, and just before it became law, Secretary Carlisle in a letter to Senator Harris estimated receipts for the current fiscal year under the proposed law at \$178,000,000, a sum amply sufficient, he thought, to pay expenses for the year and leave a surplus of \$15,000,000. Other optimistic supporters of this benign lawveto, or couldn't and wouldn't veto-soon after it stor and Twain, Stevenson, Stockton and Gorman-Wilson law to produce revenue

> \$15,000,000, a total of \$140,000,000. Already the revenues for one-half of the current fiscal year are in the Treasury, netting it, in laneous sources; a total of \$159,500,000. Assuming that receipts for the last half would equal receipts for the first half of the year, \$319,000,000 would be a 000,000 less than the Secretary's estimate; but this

by losses from another important source of revenue, the whiskey tax, in the latter half of the year. And here, again, is shown where the force of the new law was felt before it became law. The whiskey people, like the Sugar Triest people, also anticipated the emetment of the new law, and last July and August, before the new law was and last July and August, before the new law went into effect, took nearly a half-year's supply of whiskey out of hond at the oil 90 cents a gallon tax. Altorether, receipts from this source for the last six months netted the Government 44,00,000, or about \$57,000,000 inder the oil 90 cents a gallon tax. And \$7,000,000 in September. October, Navember and December under the new \$10 a gallon tax. The abovernally heavy withdrawals of whilely from load during the last six months, while swelfing internal receipts up to \$2,100,782, did not even bring them up to the Secretary's revisel estimate, which for half a year should have reaned \$2,500,000, and the result of the heavy withdrawals last July and August will be seen in greatly diminished receipts from this important source of receipts during the second half of the year, probably \$0,000,000 and the result of the sear in greatly diminished receipts from this important source of receipts in the second half of the year, probably \$0,000,000 and the second half of the year, and leave receipts \$0,000,000 less than the Department estimates.

But another and a new source of revenue is to be felt during the second half of the year—the income tax. The revenue from this source is estimated at \$1,000,000. This estimates is purely con-

But another and a new source of revenue is to be felt during the second half of the year-the income tax. The revenue from this source is estimated at \$15,000,000. This estimate is purely complemental. It may be more or may be less than \$1,000,000 but with the esposition to making the law operative already seen in the Senate, and with the constitutionality of the law about to the lessed in the highest court of the land, the prespect for \$15,000,000 revenue from this source is shadowy. But this is not all. The rected estimate places expenditures for the year expenditures aggregated \$183,000,000 revenue are \$150,000,000 revenue from this source is shadowy. But this is not all. The rected estimate places expenditures for the second uniform the first half of the year expenditures aggregated \$183,012,02, or about \$7,000,000 more than the estimate. A like profligate expenditure for the second uniform there is good reason to expect !! would add \$1,000,000 and the hard times following the "Cleveland prints of the hard times following the "Cleveland prints of \$27 and sustained by bemorratic tariff reforms, with insignificant mer handless importations, and heavy exports of wheal at \$2 cents a bushel, and of cetton at 6 cents a pound—the lowest prices in the history of the country—and with a Democratic Administration and Congress threatening to reform the currency, the outflook in the hear future for husiness may be discourance, but for a big Treasure deficit of at least \$5,000,000 at the close of the current fiscal year, it is extremely promising.

RECIPROCITY OR NOTHING. REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL OFFER THIS UL-TIMATUM REGARDING THE SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN SUGAR DIFFICULTY.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A call was issued by Mr. Alisson this afternoon for a meeting of the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate to be held to-morrow morning in the room of Senator Hale. to-morrow morning in the room of Senator Hale. The whole situation, so far as the Senate is concrete, will be discussed, and a programme of action on the part of the minority will be considered. The great majority of the Republican members are opposed to any further agitation of the tariff and to the transaction of any business other than the passage of the appropriation bills, and it may be assumed as a certainty in advance that the Steering Committee will so decide at its meeting to-merrow. The meeting has been calied as the result of the The meeting has been called as the result of the request of some Democratic Senators that certain provisions of the Tariff Act, and particularly that imposing discriminating duty on German sugar, may be changed, and the effort will be made to secure an arrangement under which the proposed changes may be effected without partisan opposition on the part of the Republicans. The leaders are opposed to the granting of the request, and it is for the purpose of satisfying the Democrats of the impossibility of giving the relief they ask that this meeting is said to have been called.

A prominent Republican leader to whom the Democrats broached the subject said this afternoon that the Democrats were warned before they en-acted the legislation found in the present Tariff Act of the very evils that they now meet face to face. The cause of all this trouble, this Senator says, grows out of the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKiniey Act—a clause which he declares opened the markets of the world to American prod-ucts as they had newer been opened before. In his discussion with the Democratic leaders, this Sena-

Silver Plate that Wears.

Rogers Bros. Spoons, Forks, &c.

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CL. 208 5th Ave., 1,130 B'way, Pew-York.

tor called attention to the forsotten fact that under this reciprocity arrangement the United States had been able to force Germany to admit American products at the rate imposed upon the products of Austria and Italy, both of which entered the German Empire at a lower rate of duty than those of any of the other Continental countries.

The answer of the Republicans to their opponents, and the answer of the Steering Committee, will be, it is said, to the effect that the evils complained of may be eradicated by the re-enactment of the reciprocity clause and the formation of new commercial arrangements with the European countries. The discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty was found in the Republican tariif, but differently applied from the way in which it is now applied. Under that act all sugars above No. 18, Dutch standard, in color paid a duty of one-half cent a pound, and all sugars of the same class imported from countries paying a bounty were required to pay the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent in addition. Of course, Germany, under that law, sent her raw sugars into the United States free. The present law makes the duty on all raw sugars the precent, with one-eighth of a cent additional on all above No. 16, and the additional one-tenth above both of these where the bounty is paid.

Republican leaders say there was no protest from Germany or any other Power, while the recent law was in force, and that the only proper solution of the problem is to put sugar on the free list and restore reciprocity. This they would be willing to do, but, this being refused, they will do nothing, telling the Democrats that the law was of their own making and they must settle the difficulty in some way of their own induse.

This and many other phases of the situation will be up for discussion at the meeting of the Steering Committee to-mocrow morning, and the judgment of the leaders, as heretofore expressed, will beyond doubt be indorsed by the Senat

FOUGHT OVER POWER OF REMOVAL BILL.

RESULT MICARTHY WAS REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DAVIS TO A POLICE STATION. Michael McCarthy, thirty-five years old, a ma-hinist, and James Davis, a laborer, together with everal friends, got into a discussion over the Power of Removal bill and a pint or two of mixed ale, at No. 224 East Ninety-fifth-st., where they both live with their families, last night.

McCarthy is in the Presbyterian Hospital now with his head done up in bandages. Davis is a cell at the East Eighty-first-st. station. Both are prisoners. The fuss started with politics, and ended with fistcuffs. Toward the end of the argument Davis grabbed a china bowl and struck Mc-carthy in the back of the head with it. McCarthy has a bad scalp wound. The police found him still fighting with Davis and bleeding profusely.

TWELFIH NIGHT CLUB'S CAKES AND ALE.

JOLLITY AND GOOD CHEER AT THE ANNUAL RECEPTION-QUAINT OLD CUSTOMS RE-

For the first time since the Twelfth Night Club became the Twelfth Night Club, and ceased to be something else, Twelfth Night this year fell on a Sunday. For the first time also, in the same period, the weather of the night was had. Yet if there was anybody who stayed away from the club's reception for this reason, supposing that he would cause it to be a second-rate affair, his absence was not noticed, for there were enough who came, without troubling themselves about the lightful affair that it always is.

The reception was held, as it was last year, at the Berkefey Lyceum. Within the year the

Jub has moved fitto a new house, but it is no more

dequate to the needs of the annual reception large for the company that assembled last night. The club might fill the Madison Square Garden, no outs, If it eared to extend its invitation list but the smaller the list, in consequence of the smaliness of the place chosen, the greater is the an advantage of the Sunday night was also ap etresses, and as they are all good actresses, they duties (and this is the only source from which gain in customs revenues may be expected) will be offset by losses from another important source of revenue, president, Mrs. Vida Croly Sidney, and the vicepresident, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, and each one was then taken in hand by some member and decorated with an my leaf, the emblem of the club.

Among those present were J. E. Dodson, Daniel
Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday, Mrs. Adela
Mensor Buckstone, Miss Ella Starr, Charles H. Barnard, Miss Alice Ives, Mrs. E. K. Develin, Miss Julia Kent, Marshall P. Wilder, Miss Lewis, the Misses Frohman, Mrs. Bessle Tyree, Edward E. Kidder, Miss Maude Banks, Miss May Robson, Edwin Stevens, John McKeever and Elward Jakobow-

Christmas green and the supper table was a sight for gods and men. Above it on the wall was, of curse, the never-failing line from the play of Twelfth Night' which champions cakes and ale. On the table were the cakes and ale. In the middle was the boar's nead, with the Yule candle burning was the total in front of its nose. All around were cakes that would have anchored Sir Toby and Sir Andrew to

would have anchored Sir Toby and Sir Andrew to the spot for the night, and at each end was a hove pile of green, which on investigation was formed in hide a pile. This was the way the table looked before the reception. Later it was different.

At midmight the Twelfth Cakes were cut. There were two of them, one for men and one for women. The one for men contained a dime and a thimble. The man who got the dime will be rich sometime, if he is not already, the one who got the thimble will never, never marry, unless he be luckler next year. In the cake of the women were a dime, of the same purport as the other dime, and a ring. The woman who got this ring will be married within a year, unless there is something radically wrong about it.

There were numerous songs and recitations, not to mention instrumental music, and when everyholdy had had a good time enough for one year everybody went home. And so Christmas is over for this year.

for this year.

DIXON CALLS ON BYRNES TO RESIGN. In his sermon on "Byrnes and the Captains," delivered in Association Hall, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-third-st., yesterday, the Rev. Thomas I wenty-third-st., yesterday, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., said that Superintendent Byrnes should be forced to resign forever from the police force, are in his opinion, be was the head and linearnation of the most corrupt force the world has ever seen, and was worth \$1,000,000.

A . WATER TANK ON FIRE.

A bir water tank on the roof of a flat-house at No. 352 East Sixty-eighth-st., caught fire yesterday afternoon. The tank stood by the side of the chimney, and some of the bricks, becoming displaced, the heat from the chimney finally ignited the wood of the tank. When the wood burned through, the water from the tank put out the fire and also flooded the flat beneath. The damage by water will

-KILLING OFF THE COYOTES.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, During the last two years 28,000 coyotes have been slaughtered in the State of California. Certain persons in Kern County alone have been and are now killing on an average eight coyotes a day. The number killed in that county during the two years is

killing on an average eight copies a my. The number killed in that county during the two years is a sealy has a provision which requires the county scalp has a provision which requires the county clerks of the different countles to make out a statement every three months of the amount of scalp claims presented and mail the same to the Statement every three months are entered in a book kept for the purpose and form an interesting record of the immense slaugher that is going on of these pests of the sheep-herder and farmer.

The largest number killed in any three months was in Kern County during the quarter ending December, 1892, when 1,536 scalps were taken. During the quarter just ended 1,366 were killed, which shows that in two years there has not been a very great falling off in the number. Second to Kern County comes Tulare, with a record of 4,722 in two years. The number for the first quarter is 937, and for the last 530. San Dieso follows, with a record of 2,512, which fails from 1,174 in December, 1892, to 234 in September, 1894. Modoc has a record of 3,575, Fresno 2,642, and San Bernardino 1,794. Other counties which show a large slaughter of coyotes are Lassen, Los Angeles, Montercy and San Luis Obispo.